



94,207 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with 84,005 benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

HIGHLIGHTS: Water demand was particularly high this month due to the extreme heat. Significant gains were made in the resilience component, with over 8,600 people reported to have transitioned to durable water services. Two particular gains were: identification of a landfill for Darashakran camp; a solution to address the problem of the brackish water for Basirma camp. Key updates for July for the main camps are as below:

Duhok:

Domiz 1 and 2: provision of chlorinated water and maintenance of water sources and distribution networks continued. In Domiz 1, additional water was trucked to approximately 1,600 families not yet on the piped network. In Domiz 2, 1,000 litres of water/family/plot is being provided every second day for 436 new shelters. Routine water quality testing/monitoring for tankers, boreholes, household storage containers continued. Repair of black/grey water pipes and manholes; decommissioning of grey water cesspools; replacing lids of holding tanks, cesspools was undertaken. GIS mapping of over 1,795 desludging points (holding tanks, pits, cesspools) was undertaken to improve management of black water. Collection, transport, safe disposal of garbage continued.

Akre: provision of chlorinated water and maintenance of water sources and distribution networks continued. Given reduced city water supply to the camp (from 8 to 4 hours/day as pumping time has been reduced due to the falling groundwater table) water trucking is planned for the next three months to address the water shortage. Improvement and construction of drainage channels has been initiated. Construction of 40 additional toilets and showers has also started. Collection, transport, safe disposal of garbage continued.

Gawilan: provision of chlorinated water and maintenance of water sources and distribution networks continued. 256 sanitation maintenance activities were undertaken, including cleaning of over 22km of drainage channels/week. Collection, transport, safe disposal of garbage continued.

Erbil:

Basirma: Average water availability is 59 ltr/person/day (l/p/d). This includes 25 l/p/d of drinkable water by trucking. Two water tanks were installed for the school. Hygiene promotion covering general hygiene awareness, water quality, channel cleaning, children's hygiene and vector awareness (lice) was conducted. A cost effective solution to the long standing issue of brackish water, involving installation and management of a Reverse Osmosis unit with household connections has been identified and funded.

Darashakran: Average water availability is 150 l/p/d. All water quality tests show water is chlorinated. A six day training on minor fixing of water network for five refugees was concluded, while for 14 refugees it is on-going. The WASH committee carried out minor repairs and maintenance of water network at plot level. Hygiene promotion activities, including awareness about water management, tent to tent awareness about scabies and advocacy on illegal connections were conducted. The longstanding issue of identifying a landfill site for the camp was resolved and works on the new site are planned.

Kawergosk: Average water availability is 200 l/p/d. It is however reported that there are 15,000 refugees in the camp, which would bring water availability to 137 l/p/d. DRC started working as a new partner in the camp from 1st July, taking over from NRC. Three broken water tanks in the Kobane area were replaced and minor repairs of the water network conducted.

Qushtapa: Average water availability is 85 l/p/d. A system is being put in place to increase water pressure and add additional taps in the transit area to reduce water trucking. Repairs were also carried out to avoid any contamination of drinking water in this section of the camp. Repair of broken sewerage pipes was also undertaken.



Large capacity water tanks in Arbat Camp, Sulaymaniyah. June 2015.
Karina Malczewska, UNICEF

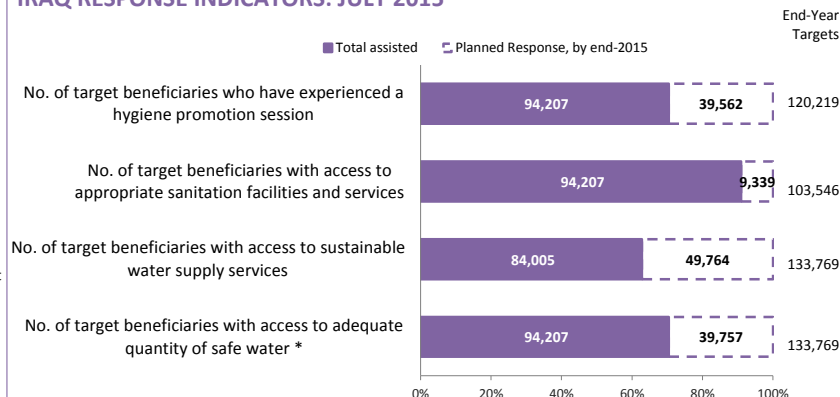
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply in camps is at or above agreed upon minimum standard. Extremely high demand for water however remains a challenge, particularly in the hot season. Options are limited to significantly increase supply, necessitating continued focus on advocacy and enforcement of efficient, correct use of water and conservation of household water.

There is acknowledged need to increase efforts to address needs of non camp populations. Partners are working to collect data to better identify location, specific needs of this population, based on which interventions can be developed/scaled up. There is however need for increased advocacy, attention and funding for such initiatives, particularly as response is made more complex as it touches upon addressing needs of IDP, host communities as well as refugees.

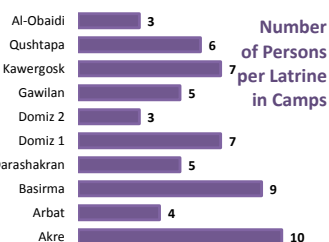
Partners use different population figures for planning WASH activities, leading to challenges and possible discrepancies in service coverage. Efforts are being made to compile information on different population figures being used in order to facilitate decision making on how to unify these figures for more precise sector planning going forward.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2015



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 15 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015.
There are currently 251,690 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (37.6% in camps and 62.4 % out of camps).

* The reporting against the indicator for appropriate sanitation facilities and services covers all types of sanitation facilities being provided in Refugee camps - predominantly constructed, sustainable facilities.
* The reporting against the indicator for access to adequate quantities of safe water covers water being provided through all means - piped, trucking etc.



Sulaymaniyah:

Arbat: Operation and management (O&M) of water supply continued, with some improvements to the system planned. O&M of sanitation facilities, services continued. Solid waste collection was suspended due to delays in finalizing contract extensions, but services will resume next month. Health promotion campaigns are being undertaken through health partners in which hygiene topics are discussed. A main challenge continues to be an extremely high demand for water, even with the system working at 100% capacity and at least 50l/p/d being supplied.

Anbar

Al-Obaidi: Shortage in water supply was reported for all of Al-Obaidi sub district where the camp is located. The area is under ISIS control and it remains difficult to monitor service provision which is undertaken through the Directorate of Water (DoW). The process of activating a small scale partnership with a Local NGO to deliver WASH Core relief items and carry out minor repairs is being explored to improve service provision.